

Standard 8-1: The student will demonstrate an understanding of the settlement of South Carolina and the United States by Native Americans, Europeans, and Africans.

8-1.2 Categorize events according to the ways they improved or worsened relations between Native Americans and European settlers, including alliances and land agreements between the English and the Catawba, Cherokee, and Yemassee; deerskin trading; the Yemassee War; and the Cherokee War. (H, P, E)

Taxonomy Level: B 2 Understanding Conceptual Knowledge

Previous/future knowledge:

In 3rd grade, students studied Native Americans of the Eastern Woodlands and they learned about the three principal nations of Cherokee, Catawba and Yemassee, the impact of European colonization, and conflicts with early settlers. (3-2.4)

In 4th grade, students learned about the land bridge, the life and culture of Eastern Woodlands, Southeastern, Plains, and Southwestern and Pacific Northwestern Native Americans (4-2.2) and about conflict and cooperation among the settlers and the Europeans and the Africans. (4-2.7)

In 11th grade United States History students will explain the impact and challenges of westward movement and its impact on the displacement of Native Americans. (USHC 3-1)

It is essential for students to know:

The relations between the Native Americans and the European settlers changed. The Europeans depended on Native Americans during the early settlement period. Spanish explorers intermarried with Native Americans. The French and the early English settlers built successful trade relations with the Native Americans, particularly in the deerskin trade. Europeans began a profitable export trade in deerskins and bartered for the deerskins with the natives. Although there were some disagreements, many Native American groups formed alliances and land agreements with the Europeans. Alliances and land agreements between the Native Americans and European settlers impacted the Catawba, Cherokee and Yemassee. These land agreements initially strengthened the relationship between the Native Americans and the Europeans. As time went on, the different understandings by the Native Americans and the Europeans about the meaning of property ownership and the terms of the treaties led to the deterioration of the relationship. Their relationship was also negatively impacted when the early settlers sold natives into slavery.

The **Catawba** tribe helped to protect settlers from other hostile Native Americans but this help was negated by a smallpox epidemic that all but wiped out the tribe.

The impact of the **Yemassee War** was felt in the Lowcountry of South Carolina. The Yemassee moved to South Carolina from Florida because of problems they had with the Spanish. Initially there was peace, but over a long period of time, the Yemassee attacked settlers because they thought the Europeans were charging too much in business deals. With the help of the Cherokee, the settlers defeated the Yemassee. Many Yemassee were killed and those who survived the war moved to Florida, thus opening up more land for settlement. Settlers learned from the war that they could expect little help from the British government, other colonies or even their own militias in their conflict with the natives. Consequently, for a time, they treated the natives better in order to avoid war.

As colonists settled the Upcountry of South Carolina, they came into greater contact with the **Cherokees**. The settlers built forts hoping they would be protected from the Native Americans. The French fur traders moved into the upstate region and prompted English settlers to seek a treaty with the Native

Americans. The Cherokee interpreted this treaty to be an alliance while, the British saw it as an acknowledgment of British sovereignty. Although peace lasted for 30 years, it was broken when the colonial governor tried to control the Cherokee by stopping all trade and then took hostages. The resulting **Cherokee War** lasted approximately two years. Regular British troops showed the natives no mercy. The war resulted in many deaths and ended with a treaty which forced the Cherokee to give up much of their land and created a boundary dividing the colony and the Cherokee territory.

It is not essential for students to know:

Students do not need to know the specific names of alliances, leaders or places of the Yemassee or Cherokee Wars. They do not need to know the locations of forts built as protection against the natives.

Assessment guidelines:

Appropriate assessments will require students to **categorize** events according to the ways they improved or worsened relations between Native Americans and European settlers. Appropriate assessments should also require students to **explain** the alliances and land agreements between the English and the Catawba, Cherokee, and Yemassee; deerskin trading; the Yemassee War; and the Cherokee War in regard to their impact on relations between the Native Americans and the European settlers. Students may also be asked to **compare** the treatment of natives at different times during the colonial period or to **compare** the Yemassee war and the Cherokee war.